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PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION

Invention Title: VEHICLE SPEED DETERMINATION SYSTEM AND METHOD

Applicant: REDFLEX TRAFFIC SYSTEMS PTY LTD

The invention is described in the following statement:

Vehicle Speed Determination System and Method

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to a system for determining the speed of a vehicle. More particularly, the invention relates to a system for determining the speed of a vehicle using sensors. The invention further provides a method for determining the speed of a vehicle and a method for calibrating the system.

Background to the Invention

Piezoelectric materials convert mechanical stress or strain into signals of electrical energy. The flexibility, robustness and relatively low cost of piezoelectric materials makes them particularly suitable for use in sensors.

Piezoelectric sensor systems are used in the collection of traffic data. Such sensors may be temporarily or permanently installed on a road surface across one or more lanes of traffic. Piezoelectric sensors which are configured to collect traffic data may have application as vehicle counters, weight-in-motion sensors, vehicle classification systems, red-light cameras or speed detectors.

In spite of their utility, piezoelectric sensors are prone to certain types of errors. Most sources of error in piezoelectric sensor systems can be broadly classified as vehicle, environment, system or roadway dependent.

In order to achieve optimum performance of piezoelectric sensor systems, sensor installation is a critical factor and care must be taken in selecting a suitable site and installing the apparatus so as to minimise environmental and roadway dependent errors. The piezoelectric sensor system should be located on a straight, flat section of road to minimise speed variations. Similarly, sites approaching or leaving intersections or traffic lights are to be avoided. Environment dependent errors may occur due to factors such as vibration, which may generate signals that distort the data collected.

System dependent errors include problems such as scatter and signal reflections. The signal-to-noise ratio for piezoelectric systems is typically relatively poor.

Sources of error dependent on factors such as vehicle dynamics and environmental factors are inherent in all piezoelectric systems and are difficult

to compensate for. Therefore, system designers and manufacturers must determine ways in which the impact of system dependent errors such as signal errors can be reduced.

The discussion of the background to the invention included herein is included to explain the context of the invention. This is not to be taken as an admission that any of the material referred to were published, known or part of the common general knowledge as at the priority date of the claims.

Summary of the Invention

According to one aspect of the present invention, there is provided a system for verifying the speed of a vehicle having at least a front and rear axle, the system including:

(a) a camera for recording an image of the vehicle to enable the vehicle to be classified according to type;

(b) at least two sensors separated by a distance which are triggered to emit a signal by the front and rear axles;

(c) means for receiving the signals emitted by the sensors;

(d) means for using the signals to determine the speed of the vehicle;

(e) means for using the signals to determine a wheel base measurement for the vehicle; and

(f) a database containing data relating to various vehicle types associated with vehicle specifications including a validated wheel base measurement for each vehicle type;

wherein the wheel base measurement determined by the system is compared to the validated wheel base measurement stored in the database and any discrepancy between them is indicative of potential errors in the speed of the vehicle determined by the system.

The sensors may be any suitable type of sensor. Suitable types include optical sensors, magnetic sensors, piezoelectric sensors, fibre optic sensors and many other known types of sensors.

The system of the invention is suitable for speed detection in all vehicles having more than one axle. For vehicles having in excess of two axles, the speed of each additional axle is determined independently. The wheel base

measurement consists of the length between the axles of the vehicle. The system may be permanently installed on a roadway.

In one form, the system determines at least two wheel base measurements for each vehicle. A first wheel base measurement for the vehicle may be determined relative to a time interval used to determine the speed of the front axle and a second wheel base measurement may be determined relative to a time interval used to determine the speed of the rear axle. The number of signals detected for a vehicle is compared with the number of axles for the vehicle type as recorded in the database.

In an embodiment of the invention, the means for determining the speed of the vehicle includes:

(a) means for determining a first time interval between the front axle triggering a signal in the first piezoelectric sensor and a signal in the second piezoelectric sensor;

(b) means for determining a second time interval between the rear axle triggering a signal in the first piezoelectric sensor and a signal in the second piezoelectric sensor;

(c) means for computing the speed of the front axle relative the distance separating the first and second piezoelectric sensors and the first time interval; and

(d) means for computing the speed of the rear axle relative the distance separating the first and second piezoelectric sensors and the second time interval.

The means for determining a wheel base measurement for the vehicle may include:

(a) means for determining a third time interval in which the front axle triggers a signal in the second piezoelectric sensor and the rear axle triggers a signal in the first piezoelectric sensor; and

(b) means for computing a first wheel base measurement for the vehicle relative to the first and third time intervals and the distance;

(c) means for computing a second wheel base measurement for the vehicle relative to the second and third time intervals and the distance.

In a preferred form, the system further includes means for counting the signals triggered by the first and second piezoelectric sensors by each vehicle.

The number of signals triggered in each of the first and second piezoelectric sensors for each vehicle may be used to determine a number of axles associated with the vehicle. Counting the number of signals associated with a vehicle provides an additional error check, since the number of signals emitted by the first piezoelectric sensor should be the same as the number of signals emitted by the second piezoelectric sensor if the system is free of significant errors.

In system of the present invention, the database may include an expert system whereby axle counts and/or wheelbase measurements for vehicle types are learned from measurements made by the system and then added to the database. The axle count and wheelbase measurements for a particular vehicle type are preferably learned from deriving figures for a statistically significant number of examples of that particular vehicle type.

According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method for verifying the speed of a vehicle having at least a front axle and a rear axle using piezoelectric sensors, the piezoelectric sensors being separated by a distance, the method including the following steps:

(a) sensing a presence of the vehicle;

(b) recording an image of the vehicle to enable the vehicle to be classified according to type;

(c) triggering the piezoelectric sensors to emit a signal;

(d) receiving the signals emitted by the piezoelectric sensors;

(e) determining the speed of the vehicle;

(f) determining a wheel base measurement for the vehicle; and

(g) providing a database containing data relating to various vehicle types associated with vehicle specifications including a validated wheel base measurement for each vehicle type;

wherein the wheel base measurement determined by the system is compared to the validated wheel base measurement stored in the database and any discrepancy between them is indicative of potential errors in the speed of the vehicle determined by the system.

In one embodiment, the speed of the vehicle is determined by a method including the following steps:

(a) measuring a first time interval between the front axle triggering a signal in the first piezoelectric sensor and the front axle triggering a signal in the second piezoelectric sensor;

(b) measuring a second time interval between the rear axle triggering a signal in the first piezoelectric sensor and the rear axle triggering a signal in the second piezoelectric sensor;

(c) computing the speed of the front axle relative the distance separating the first and second piezoelectric sensors and the first time interval; and

(d) computing the speed of the rear axle relative the distance separating the first and second piezoelectric sensors and the second time interval.

Preferably, the two independent wheel base measurements are determined by a method including the following steps:

(a) measuring a third time interval in which the front axle triggers a signal in the second piezoelectric sensor and the rear axle triggers a signal in the first piezoelectric sensor;

(b) computing a first wheel base measurement for the vehicle relative to the first and third time intervals and the distance; and

(c) computing a second wheel base measurement for the vehicle relative to the second and third time intervals and the distance.

The method may further include the step of counting the signals triggered by the first and second piezoelectric sensors by each vehicle. Preferably, the number of signals triggered in each of the first and second piezoelectric sensors for each vehicle is used to determine a number of axles associated with the vehicle.

According to yet another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of calibrating a vehicle speed determination system using at least two piezoelectric sensors separated by a distance, the vehicle having at least a front and a rear axle, the method including the steps of:

(a) sensing a presence of the vehicle;

(b) recording an image of the vehicle to enable the vehicle to be classified according to type;

(c) triggering the piezoelectric sensors to emit a signal;

(d) receiving the signals emitted by the piezoelectric sensors;

(e) determining the speed of the vehicle;

(f) determining a wheel base measurement for the vehicle;

(g) providing a database containing data relating to various vehicle types associated with vehicle specifications including a validated wheel base measurement for each vehicle type;

(h) comparing the wheel base measurement determined by the system to the validated wheel base measurement; and

(i) maintaining a register of speed and wheel base measurement data and discrepancies from validated wheel base measurement data;

wherein analysis of any discrepancies between the determined wheel base measurement data and the validated wheel base measurement data is used to determine error trends and enable system calibration.

It is an advantage of the present invention, that the speed of a vehicle can be determined with increased accuracy due to a number of integral error checks which serve to reduce the impact of noise generated signals which may be attributed to inherent system errors.

Brief Description of the Drawings

The invention will now be described in further detail by reference to the attached drawings illustrating example forms of the invention. It is to be understood that the particularity of the drawings does not supersede the generality of the preceding description of the invention. In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a simplified diagram of the signals typically emitted by two piezoelectric sensors separated by a distance as triggered by a vehicle having two axles according to an embodiment of the present invention.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiment

In order to better describe the invention, it is to be detailed with respect to the measurement of the speed of a vehicle having two axles, being a front and a rear axle, and a wheel base which is longer than the distance between two piezoelectric sensors. However, it would be apparent to the person skilled in the art that the method of the invention and the system disclosed herein, has

similar utility in determining the speed of a vehicle having in excess of two axles.

Figure 1 is a simplified diagram representing the signals which would be emitted by a first and second piezoelectric sensor which are separated by a distance as triggered by a vehicle having a front and rear axle.

The system includes an inductive loop to sense the presence of the vehicle. The inductive loop assists the system in grouping together the signals received from the piezoelectric sensors for a single vehicle. Furthermore, an induction loop causes the speed determination system to be less susceptible to interference since the inductive loop itself is not susceptible to environmental factors such as vibrations, which may trigger false signals in the piezoelectric sensors. When the inductive loop is not activated to indicate the presence of a vehicle, any noise signals, which would ordinarily be received as output from the piezoelectric sensors, are disregarded.

The system is associated with a camera, which is used to record an image of the vehicle to enable the vehicle to be classified according to type. The recorded images can be subsequently used to establish the type of vehicle for which a reading was recorded and for verification of those readings as discussed below.

The system further includes a database, which contains information relating to various vehicle types. This information may include a variety of specifications such as the make, model and year of the vehicle, a validated wheel base measurement, axle count, vehicle mass and the like. In one form of the invention, it is envisioned that the database could include the Vehicle Registration Database.

The database is used in conjunction with the recorded images to validate data measured by the system. That is, any discrepancies between the measured data and the anticipated readings (stored in the database) indicate that there are potential errors in the system.

Furthermore, the invention permits readings determined by the system to be used to add records to the database in instances were data on a particular vehicle type is not available.

According to the embodiment of the invention exemplified in Figure 1, vehicle speed is determined by determining the speed of the front axle

independently from the speed of the rear axle. Determining the axle speeds independently in this manner makes it possible for the system to use the speed of the front axle to verify that the speed of the rear axle is correct. That is, if a distance, which is less than the wheel base of the vehicle, separates the first and second piezoelectric sensors from each other the speed of the front axle would not be expected to vary considerably from the speed of the rear axle. Therefore, by performing checks to verify that the speed of the front axle and the speed of the rear axle vary only within a set tolerance of one another, a system operator will be alerted to any significant errors which may need to be addressed.

The speed of the first axle may be determined by recording a first time interval between the front axle triggering a signal in the first piezoelectric sensor and the front axle triggering a signal in the second piezoelectric sensor. The time interval is measured by reference to a crystal frequency. Therefore, the time interval is computed by the following formula:

$$ts = freq * cs$$

where cs is the number of interval counts or the count speed.

Once the first time interval has been determined, the speed of the front axle is computed by the following formula:

$$s^1 = d/\Delta ts^1 = d*freq/cs^1$$

The speed of the rear axle is determined in a similar manner. A second time interval is recorded by measuring the time interval between the rear axle triggering a signal in the first piezoelectric sensor and the rear axle triggering a signal in the second piezoelectric sensor. The speed of the rear axle is then computed by the following formula:

$$s^2 = d/\Delta ts^2 = d*freq/cs^2$$

The computed speeds s^1 and s^2 are then compared to ensure that the axle speed values for the front axle and the rear axle vary only within set tolerances of one another. It is noted that if s^1 is equal to s^2, then cs^1 is equal to cs^2. Any error in the speed determination will be a result of an error in the calibrated distance between the first and second piezoelectric sensors, or an error in the measured time interval. The error can be computed according to the following formula:

$$\varepsilon s = \varepsilon d + \varepsilon \Delta ts$$

Measuring the speed of the front and rear axles independently enables the vehicle speed to be verified.

Determination of the wheel base of the vehicle whose speed is being determined provides for further verification of the determined speed. This may be achieved by measuring a third time interval between the front axle triggering the second piezoelectric sensor and the rear axle triggering the first piezoelectric sensor. The third time interval is used in association with previously discussed variables (i.e. the first and second time intervals and the distance) to determine the wheel base of the vehicle. The wheel base of the vehicle is preferably determined twice, being once determined relative to the first piezoelectric sensor and being once determined relative to the second piezoelectric sensor.

The wheel base determined in relation to the first piezoelectric sensor is computed by the following formula:

$$wb^1 = d(1+\Delta ts^1/\Delta twb) = d(1+cwb/cs^1)$$

The wheel base determined in relation to the second piezoelectric sensor is computed by the following formula:

$$wb^2 = d(1+\Delta ts^2/\Delta twb) = d(1+cwb/cs^2)$$

Any errors in the wheel base determination will be a result of an error in the calibrated distance between the first and second piezoelectric sensors, or an error in the measured time interval. The error can be computed according to the following formula:

$$\varepsilon wb=\varepsilon d+\varepsilon\Delta ts+\varepsilon\Delta tw=\varepsilon d+2\varepsilon\Delta ts$$

The determination of the first and second wheel base measurements is used to assist the identification of errors in the speed determined for the front axle and the speed determined for the rear axle. Since the wheel base determined by the method of the invention is dependant on the distance variable and not the distance in combination with another variable such as *freq*, as used in the axle speed computation, the wheel base determination is used to calibrate the system.

The two wheel base determinations should be consistent. Clearly, if a first wheel base measurement is computed relative to the first piezoelectric sensor and the second wheel base measurement is computed relative to the second piezoelectric sensor, both computations would be expected to give an

identical value for a correctly calibrated system, since the wheel base is not a variable feature of the vehicle.

Variation in the crystal frequency *freq* can change the measured speed but not the wheel base measurement. To avoid this the system can implement a separate device that injects piezo-like signals into the system. System detection is disabled at regular intervals and the separate system will generate signals that correspond to a known speed. If the system detects the speed correctly it means either that the crystal frequencies are still within specified tolerances or that both crystals have changed frequencies by the same amount. The second option is very unlikely especially if a different type of crystal is used.

The system may further include means for counting the signals emitted by the first and second piezoelectric sensors by each vehicle. Counting the number of signals emitted provides an additional error check, since the number of signals emitted by the first piezoelectric sensor should be the same as the number of signals emitted by the second piezoelectric sensor if the system is free of significant errors. Any discrepancies in the number of signals emitted by the first piezoelectric sensor compare with those emitted by the second piezoelectric sensor indicates that noise signals were present during signal measurement. Therefore, the signal count can assist in the reduction of errors due to scatter and signal reflection.

The system may be configured so that any readings which do not have identical signal counts for the first and second piezoelectric sensors are rejected by the system.

The number of signals triggered in the first piezoelectric sensor and the second piezoelectric sensor for each vehicle may be used to determine a number of axles associated with the vehicle. The axle count obtained from the system can be subsequently verified by reference to the recorded image of the vehicle. If the number of axles the vehicle has is known, and the number of signals exceeds the number of signals anticipated for the number of axles on the vehicle, additional signals recorded must be signal errors.

The system may be calibrated by referring to the database of vehicle types, makes and models with their associated wheel base lengths. When the system operator elects to verify the measurements, the operator selects a vehicle and compares the wheel base measured by the system against the

known wheel base for that vehicle type. If the measured values fail to match the known values, the operator identified that there is a problem with the calibration, in this example, clearly the distance between the first and second piezoelectric sensors is out of calibration.

The system may be configured to verify the wheel base measurement and axle count each time that a speeding vehicle is detected. This enables the performance of the system to be continually monitored.

Variations in the frequency may adversely affect speed determination by the system, however, such variations will have no impact on the wheel base determinations making these ideal for calibration of the distance between the piezoelectric sensors.

It is to be understood that various additions, alterations and/or modifications may be made to the parts previously described without departing from the ambit of the invention.

The claims defining the invention are as follows:

1. A system for verifying the speed of a vehicle having at least a front and rear axle, the system including:

(a) a camera for recording an image of the vehicle to enable the vehicle to be classified according to type;

(b) at least two sensors separated by a distance which are triggered to emit a signal by the front and rear axles;

(c) means for receiving the signals emitted by the sensors;

(d) means for using the signals to determine the speed of the vehicle;

(e) means for using the signals to determine a wheel base measurement for the vehicle; and

(f) a database containing data relating to various vehicle types associated with vehicle specifications including a validated wheel base measurement for each vehicle type;

wherein the wheel base measurement determined by the system is compared to the validated wheel base measurement stored in the database and any discrepancy between them is indicative of potential errors in the speed of the vehicle determined by the system.

2. A system according to claim 1, wherein at least two wheel base measurements are determined for each vehicle.

3. A system according to claim 2, wherein a first wheel base measurement for the vehicle is determined relative to a time interval used to determine the speed of the front axle and the second wheel base measurement is determined relative to a time interval used to determine the speed of the rear axle.

4. A system according to claim 1, wherein the number of axles for each vehicle type is stored in the database and the number of signals received from the sensors is validated against the number of axles for the detected vehicle type.

5. A system according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the means for determining the speed of the vehicle includes:

(a) means for determining a first time interval between the front axle triggering a signal in the first sensor and a signal in the second sensor;

(b) means for determining a second time interval between the rear axle triggering a signal in the first sensor and a signal in the second sensor;

(c) means for computing the speed of the front axle relative to the distance separating the first and second sensors and the first time interval; and

(d) means for computing the speed of the rear axle relative to the distance separating the first and second sensors and the second time interval.

6. A system according to claim 5, wherein the means for determining a wheel base measurement for the vehicle includes:

(a) means for determining a third time interval in which the front axle triggers a signal in the second sensor and the rear axle triggers a signal in the first sensor; and

(b) means for computing a first wheel base measurement for the vehicle relative to the first and third time intervals and the distance;

(c) means for computing a second wheel base measurement for the vehicle relative to the second and third time intervals and the distance.

7. A system according to any one of claims 1 to 6, further including means for counting the signals triggered by the first and second sensors by each vehicle.

8. A system according to any one of claims 1 to 7, further including means for periodically calibrating the system by injecting into the system signals simulating sensor signals for a known vehicle speed and comparing the determined vehicle speed with the known vehicle speed.

9. A system for verifying the speed of a vehicle having at least a front and rear axle, the system including:

(a) a camera for recording an image of the vehicle to enable the vehicle to be classified according to type;

(c) at least two sensors separated by a distance which are triggered to emit a signal by the front and rear axles;

(d) means for receiving the signals emitted by the sensors;

(e) means for using the signals to determine the speed of the vehicle;

(f) means for using the signals to determine the number of axles for the vehicle; and

(g) a database containing data relating to various vehicle types associated with vehicle specifications including a validated number of axles for each vehicle type;

wherein the axle count determined by the system is compared to the validated axle count stored in the database and any discrepancy between them is indicative of potential errors in the speed of the vehicle determined by the system.

10. A system according to any one of claims 1 to 9 wherein the database includes an expert system whereby axle counts and/or wheelbase measurements for vehicle types are learned from measurements made by the system and then added to the database.

11. A method for verifying the speed of a vehicle having at least a front axle and a rear axle using sensors, the sensors being separated by a distance, the method including the following steps:

(a) sensing a presence of the vehicle;

(b) recording an image of the vehicle to enable the vehicle to be classified according to type;

(c) triggering the sensors to emit a signal;

(d) receiving the signals emitted by the sensors;

(e) determining the speed of the vehicle;

(f) determining a wheel base measurement for the vehicle; and

(g) providing a database containing data relating to various vehicle types associated with vehicle specifications including a validated wheel base measurement for each vehicle type;

wherein the wheel base measurement determined by the system is compared to the validated wheel base measurement stored in the database and any discrepancy between them is indicative of potential errors in the speed of the vehicle determined by the system.

12. A method according to claim 11, wherein the speed of the vehicle is determined by a method including the following steps:

(a) measuring a first time interval between the front axle triggering a signal in the first sensor and the front axle triggering a signal in the second sensor;

(b) measuring a second time interval between the rear axle triggering a signal in the first sensor and the rear axle triggering a signal in the second sensor;

(c) computing the speed of the front axle relative the distance separating the first and second sensors and the first time interval; and

(d) computing the speed of the rear axle relative the distance separating the first and second sensors and the second time interval.

13. A method according to claim 12, wherein the two independent wheel base measurements are determined by a method including the following steps:

(a) measuring a third time interval in which the front axle triggers a signal in the second sensor and the rear axle triggers a signal in the first sensor;

(b) computing a first wheel base measurement for the vehicle relative to the first and third time intervals and the distance; and

(c) computing a second wheel base measurement for the vehicle relative to the second and third time intervals and the distance.

14. A method according to anyone of claims 11 to 13, further including the step of counting the signals triggered by the first and second sensors by each vehicle.

15. A method according to claim 14, wherein the number of signals triggered in each of the first and second sensors for each vehicle is used to determine a number of axles associated with the vehicle.

16. A method according to any one of claims 11 to 15 further including the step of periodically calibrating the system by injecting into the system signals simulating sensor signals for a known vehicle speed and comparing the determined vehicle speed with the known vehicle speed.

17. A method of calibrating a vehicle speed determination system using at least two sensors separated by a distance, the vehicle having at least a front and a rear axle, the method including the steps of:

(a) sensing a presence of the vehicle;

(b) recording an image of the vehicle to enable the vehicle to be classified according to type;

(c) triggering the sensors to emit a signal;

(d) receiving the signals emitted by the sensors;

(e) determining the speed of the vehicle;

(f) determining a wheel base measurement for the vehicle;

(g) providing a database containing data relating to various vehicle types associated with vehicle specifications including a validated wheel base measurement for each vehicle type;

(h) comparing the wheel base measurement determined by the system to the validated wheel base measurement; and

(i) maintaining a register of speed and wheel base measurement data and discrepancies from validated wheel base measurement data;

wherein analysis of any discrepancies between the determined wheel base measurement data and the validated wheel base measurement data is used to determine error trends and enable system calibration.

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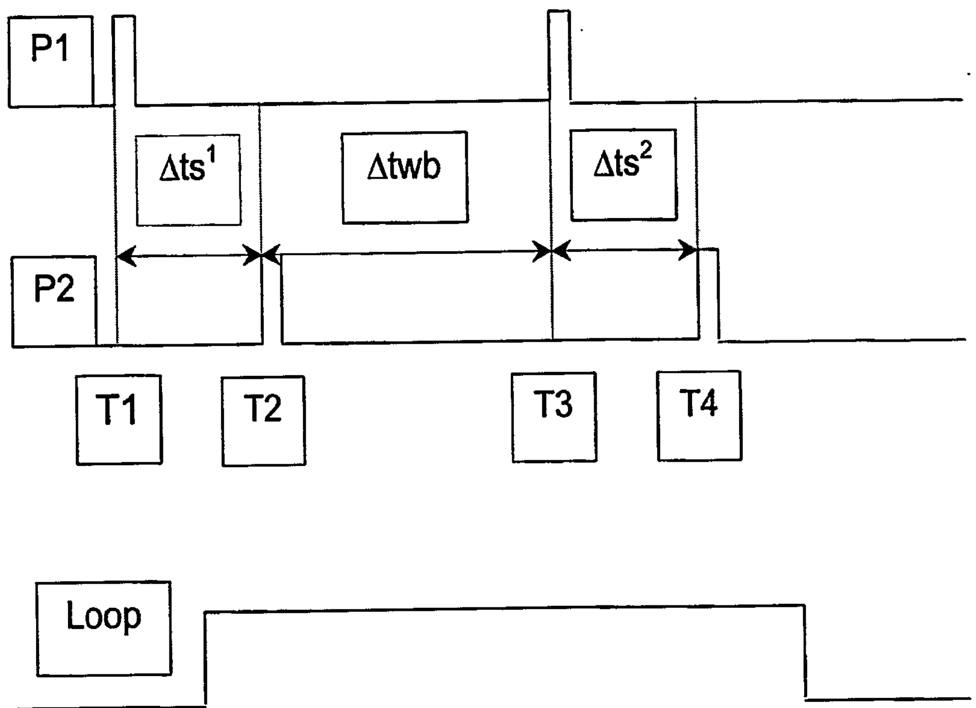

LEGEND

P1	Piezoelectric Sensor 1
P2	Piezoelectric Sensor 2
Loop	Inductive Loop
T1	Time when Front Axle triggers P1
T2	Time when Front Axle triggers P2
T3	Time when Rear Axle triggers P1
T3	Time when Rear Axle triggers P2
Δts^1	Time Interval used to measure th Speed of the Front Axle (T2-T1)
Δts^2	Time Interval used to measure th Speed of the Rear Axle (T4-T3)
Δtwb	Time Interval used to measure th Wheel Base (T3-T2)
cs^1	Count Speed 1 is the Number of Interval Counts between T2 and T1 (Δts^1*freq*)
cs^2	Count Speed 2 is the Number of Intervals Counts between T4 and T (Δts^2*freq*)
cswb	Count Speed Wheel Base is the Number of Interval Counts between T3 and T2 (Δtwb*freq*)
freq	Reference Crystal Frequency

Figure 1